pable sand, and there can be no doubt that the beautiful state in which most of the bones are found is mainly owing to the extreme fineness of the sand in which they were imbedded.

For the acceptance of the Society I send three more photographs; one showing the right side of the Dinornis as mounted; another showing the left side, together with a full-sized Ostrich; and another of the Cassowary, the Emu, and the Rhea. The Rhea is the only bird in the group agreeing with the Dinornis in the number of sternal ribs; the Emu and Cassowary have four each, and the Ostrich five; but in the side of the Ostrich shown on the photograph there are only four,—the dorsal rib, to which the fifth should have been attached, terminates in a point, and has no articulatory surface at the end; the sternum is equally without any articulatory surface to receive it; in the other side the bird has the normal number of five sternal ribs.

Brief notice of results obtained by Experiments with Entozoa.

By T. Spencer Cobbold, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Read Dec. 1, 1864.]

1. *Tænia echinococcus.*—Eight separate worm-feedings with fresh Echinococcus-larvæ administered to five different dogs gave only negative results. In one instance the experimental animal, to which I had made three separate administrations, was unfortunately liberated by some ill-disposed person the evening prior to the day fixed for ascertaining the result. This dog had been sixteen weeks under observation.

2. *Tænia serrata.*—Three administrations of full-grown larvæ (*Cysticercus pisiformis*) to three separate dogs gave positive results in two instances; the third experiment being partly negatived. In all cases the administration of imperfectly developed larvæ to the same animals produced no tapeworms. The results of a fourth experiment, in three separate worm-feedings, with the dog which had been liberated, could not, of course, be ascertained.

3. *Tænia marginata.*—The administration of fresh eggs of this tapeworm to a monkey failed to develope any examples of the *Cysticercus tenuicollis.*

4. *Tænia cucumerina.*—In like manner the ova of this highly characteristic species administered to several cockroaches (*Blatta orientalis*) yielded only negative results.

5. *Fasciola hepatica.*—The deposition of the eggs of the com-

mon liver-fluke in water led to the formation of incompletely developed embryos within the space of ten weeks. At the furthest stage observed the embryos were ovoid, slightly constricted here and there, some of them displaying traces of a rudimentary eye-spot.

6. *Ascaris osculata.*—Eggs, with commencing yelk-segmentation, placed in "fresh" water developed into free embryos in less than three weeks; while those deposited in salt water required a period of six months for the completion of their development. At the expiration of twenty months the largest examples did not exceed $\frac{1}{40}$th of an inch in length.

Eggs of this nematode with segmented yelks, also eggs containing embryos, and likewise many free embryos were administered to two dogs without producing a positive effect. The same result followed their introduction into the intestinal canal of frogs and various fishes. In the case of one gold-carp, however, numerous empty egg-shells were found, testifying to the escape of the embryonic contents.

7. *Ascaris marginata.*—Immersion of the eggs of this species led to the completion of their embryonic development within the chorion at the expiration of a period of four months; nevertheless nearly seventeen months elapsed before the embryos quitted their shells.

8. *Ascaris lumbricoides.*—In this species the deposition of the ova in fresh water gave no satisfactory result. At the expiration of three months the eggs had, from some unascertained cause, lost their vitality. The egg-contents had not completed their embryonic formation.

9. *Ascaris megalocephala.*—In this closely allied form, intrachorional embryonic development was fully perfected within the space of three months after immersion; and in less than five months many of the embryos were found to have quitted their shells.

10. *Oxyuris vermicularis.*—Eggs of the thread-worm containing the characteristic tadpole-shaped embryos failed to liberate their contents either in water, in decaying fruit, or in other vegetable matters, although retained in these media for several months. The experiments were several times repeated, but, in all cases, the ova perished. In like manner, the administration of the eggs of this species, with their contained embryos, in one case to a monkey, and in another to a goat, yielded only negative results.

11. *Strongylus armatus.*—As in the case of the common human

Ascaris, the eggs of this parasite perished in less than four months after their immersion in water. During the interval the jar had been upset and most of its contents lost.

12. *Prosthecosacter inflexus.*—The ova of this viviparous species continued to develope their contents after deposition in water, the embryos displaying signs of growth during a period of several weeks subsequent to their escape from the chorional envelope.

A List of Diurnal Lepidoptera collected by Mr. Wallace in the Eastern Archipelago. By W. C. Hewitson, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read Dec. 15, 1864.]

The very valuable collections of Satyridæ, Erycinidæ, Lycænidæ, and Hesperidæ amassed by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Wallace having been transferred to my keeping, I am happy to comply with his wishes by compiling a list of the species, with notice of all their varieties and localities.

Fam. SATYRIDÆ.

Gen. Debis, *Boisduval.*

Debis Isana, *Kollar, in Hugel's Reise*, pl. 16. figs. 3, 4. Java.

Debis Europa, *Fabricius.* Java.

Var. Arete, *Cramer*, ♂. Bouru; Macassar; Amboyna.

Females with the transverse band of the anterior wing broader, more irregular, and less clearly defined on its outer border than in the figures of Cramer and Hübner. Bourou.

Debis Arcadia, *Cramer*, pl. 116. Bali; Sumatra.

Debis Mekara, *Moore.* Sumatra.

Gen. Cyllo.

Cyllo Lowii, *Doubleday & Hewitson, Gen. Diurn. Lep.* pl. 61. fig. 4. Sarawak; Sumatra.

Cyllo amabilis, ♀, *Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe*, pl. 2. figs. 1, 2.

Male with the transverse band of the anterior wing ochreous yellow. Bouru; New Guinea; Dorey; Amboyna.

Var. *Male and female.* With the transverse band narrower; the eyes on the underside of the posterior wing much larger. Ceram.

Cyllo Constantia, ♀, *Cramer*, pl. 133. Dorey; Amboyna.

Male. Above differs from the female only in having the transverse band more rufous and nearer to the apex, the underside darker, with the eyes of the posterior wing much larger and more distinct.